

KUKHTO, A.F., kand. biol. nauk; SVINTSOVA, A.P.

Veterinary medicine abroad. Veterinariia 38 no.7:85-89
(MIRA 16:8)
Jl '61.

(Scrapie) (Abortion in animals)

SVECHNIKOV, M.A.; SVINTSOVA, G.P.

Perseids in 1951. Biul.VAGO no.12:17-20 '53.

(MLRA 7:3)

1. Studencheskiy astronomicheskiy kruzhok Leningradskogo universi-
teta im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Meteors--August)

SVINTSOVA, L. G.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Kinetics and Dynamics of the Sorption of Iodine From Aqueous and Alcohol Solutions by Various Active Charcoals." Cand Tech Sci, Order of the Labor Red Banner Sci Res Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, 28 Jun 54.
(Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow 21 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

7 7 7 2 5
The dynamics and the adsorption of iodine on carbons from aqueous and alcohol solutions. N. N. Khalil and L. G. Svirtsava (Radiotechn. Inst., Taganrog). Zhar. Nauchn. Rukov. 30, 1770-81 (1966).—The adsorption of I₂ from aq. and acq. solns. contg. different amts. of KI (0.03, 0.3, and 0.5 g. equiv./l.) and of I₂ (0.2, 1, 1, and 23 mg. equiv./l.) on 4 different C samples was studied. It was established that the rate of adsorption depends on the rate of external and internal transference. The kinetics of the adsorption are treated quantitatively.
J. Ruyter Leach.

REMMT

24107500A, L.G.

The effects of the surface of silica gel on its sorptive properties. I. E. Neimark, R. Yu. Sheinblat, and L. G. Svinitsova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 104, 871-4 *Chem* 3

(1956).—The sorptive properties of SiO_2 are known to be affected to a great extent by the OH radicals that can form H bonds with polar liquids, and a reduction in the no. of OH radicals, or their exchange for others, changes the sorptive properties of SiO_2 . The possibility was studied of hydrophobization of SiO_2 by replacement of the OH with anions differing sharply in their ability to form H bonds. The OH radicals were replaced with F^- by satg. the gel with SiF_4 in abs. alc. Analysis showed the F content of SiO_2 can reach 3%. The treatment modified the porosity of the fine-pore SiO_2 , but not of the medium- or coarse-pore SiO_2 . The adsorption isotherms of MeOH and C_6H_6 are markedly different with the untreated and the fluorinated fine-pore gel, but the character of the MeOH and C_6H_6 isotherms on the fluorinated medium- or coarse-pore gel are very similar; this indicates that the adsorption is caused by the residual OH radicals. The adsorption pressure is low at low partial pressures of C_2H_4 , CCl_4 , and C_6H_6 ; this proves that the fluorinated surface is hurt not only to polar compds. but also to substances that are chiefly adsorbed by dispersive forces.

W. M. Sternberg

Svintsov, L. G.

Distr: 4E4J

7
✓ Silica aerogel. I. B. Nelmark, R. Yu. Shevelev, and
L. G. Svintsov. U.S.S.R. 107,276, Sept. 25, 1957. SiO_2
hydrogel is washed free of electrolytes and dehydrated by
heating with tricresol. The resulting cresogel is heated to
300° and then calcined at 800° to complete siccation.
M. Hesch

IVANOVA, L.S.; SVINTSOVA, L.G. [Svyntsova, L.H.]; STRAZHESKO, D.N. [Strazhesko, D.M.]

Separating acid mixtures on the basis of the difference in the mechanism of their sorption on activated charcoal. Dop.AN URSR no.9:2151-1254 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
Predstavлено академиком AN USSR A.I.Brodskim.
(Acids) (Sorption)

S/073/60/026/001/009/021
B004/B054

AUTHORS: Ivanova, L. S. and Svintsova, L. G.

TITLE: Study of the Mechanism of Adsorption of Electrolytes by Activated Carbon. 1. Mechanism of Adsorption of Acids From Aqueous Solutions

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 1,
pp. 58-65

TEXT: The authors describe a study of the adsorption of acids on activated carbon prepared by carbonizing phenol aldehyde resin, and activated by heating to 850-1000°C in a CO₂ flow. 0.25% of platinum was applied to the carbon by the method of B. P. Bruns and A. N. Frumkin (Ref. 6). The authors studied A) the adsorption of inorganic, poorly surface-active acids in air and in hydrogen atmosphere, namely H₂SO₄, HCl, HBr, HI, H₃PO₄, HF, H₃BO₃, H₃AsO₃. Figs. 1 and 2 show adsorption isotherms. It was found that the adsorption of inorganic acids, also of

Card 1/3

Study of the Mechanism of Adsorption of
Electrolytes by Activated Carbon. 1. Mechanism
of Adsorption of Acids From Aqueous Solutions

S/073/60/026/001/009/021
E004/B054

poorly dissociated ones, is mainly performed by electrochemical ion exchange. The latter is, however, superimposed by specific anion sorption (HI) and, in the case of weak acids (H_3BO_3 , H_3AsO_3), sorption of complete molecules.

In the case of HF in dilute solution, electrochemical sorption prevails, whereas at high concentration molecular sorption occurs in addition (sorption in hydrogen atmosphere). 3) The adsorption of organic acids: formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, caproic, oxalic, malonic, succinic, glutaric, adipic, monochloro acetic, trichloro acetic, benzoic, phthalic, salicylic, sulfosalicylic, and sulfanilic acid, as well as phenol. In the case of weak organic acids, molecular sorption prevails. In more dissociated, surface-active acids (e.g., sulfosalicylic acid) ion exchange occurs in addition. The authors thank Professor D. N. Strazhesko for supervising the work. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 23 references: 17 Soviet, 2 US, 3 German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarchevskogo AN USSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L.V. Pisarchevskiy
AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

28(5)

SOV/32-25-7-31/50

AUTHORS:

Svintsova, N. Ya., Kokhanovskiy, G. A.

TITLE:

Method for the Investigation of the Relaxation Stability of Thin Wire Samples (Metod issledovaniya relaksatsionnoy stoykosti tonkikh provolochnykh obraztsov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 867-869 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

An apparatus (Fig 1, Scheme) was constructed for testing the relaxation stability (RS) of wire contacts of multiple attachments under static conditions. The relaxation of tensions is measured by testing the change of contact pressure p_k with time with constant deformation. The contact pressure is measured by a grammometer especially designed for this purpose (Ref 1). A second testing device (Fig 2, Diagram) was designed for these tests in order to compare the (RS) of flat wire springs at various amplitudes of tension vibrations; similar devices for tests of the (RS) at room temperature and under tropical conditions were constructed. Bronze wires, type Br.KMts 3-4 and nickel silver wires, type MNTs 15-20 (diameter 0.6 mm) were tested. On account of the results obtained it was found that the (RS) depends mainly on the effect of static forces causing a reduction of contact pressure.

Card 1/2

Method for the Investigation of the Relaxation Stability of Thin Wire Samples
SOV/32-25-7-51/50

There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Municipal and Rural Telephone Network, Ministry of Communications, USSR)

Card 2/2

SVINTSOVA, N.I. [Svynts'ova, N.I.]; YEGOROVA, L.S. [IEhorova, L.S.]

Use of bentonite clay as adsorbent in sulfur purification. Khim.prom.
[Ukr.] no.1:8-9 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; SHARYAYEVA, V.L.; SVINTSOVA, Ye.M.

Stability of the biologic activity and pharmacologic characteristics
of streptomycin (calcium chloride complex) [with summary in French,
p.64] Antibiotiki 1 no.4:41-43 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut syvorotok i vaksin imeni
L.A.Tarasevicha.

(STREPTOMYCIN, eff.

calcium chloride complex, on preserv., of biol. stability
over longer periods)

SVINTSOVA, Ye. M.; SVIRSKAYA, S.I. (Cand. of Med. Sci.); SYURYAYEVA, (Cand. of Med. Sci.); YAKOVSON, L.M. (Prof.)

"Alterations That Take Place in the Dysentery Pathogen Due to the Action of Antibiotics,"

p. 148 Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on Antibiotics, 31 May - 9 June 1957. p. 405, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.

YAKOBSON, L.M.; SVIRSKAYA, S.I.[deceased]; SVINTSOVA, Ye.M.

Attempted international standardization of erythromycin. Antibiotiki
3 no.2:38-42 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Otdel antibiotikov Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta syvo-
rotok i vaktsin imeni L.A. Tarasevicha.

(ERYTHROMYCIN,
internat. standard. (Bns))

VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.A.; SVINUKHIN, Yu.G.; KRUPKIN, Ye.F.; SHESTOV, S.N.

Industrial testing of three-roller bits in strip mines of
the "Karakubskoye" Mining Administration. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.3:70-71 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

VERLE, Ye.K.; SVINUKHOV, G.V.

Radiation balance in the area of the Maritime Territory. Trudy
Dal'nevost. NIGMI no.6:30-43 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Maritime Territory--Solar radiation--Observations)

AUTHOR: Svinukhov, G. V.

SCV/50-58-9-12/19

TITLE: A Destructive Hurricane Wind Over the Northern Kurils
(Razrushitel'nyy uragannyy veter na Severnykh Kurilakh)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 36-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On December 14, 1957, a wind was observed on the Northern Kurils which caused serious damage to buildings in the town of Severo-Kurilsk, as well as in Kozyravskoye, D'yakov, Baykovo, and other settlements. Several houses and store-houses were unroofed, roofs, annexes and window frames were damaged. Most sturdily built meteorological instruments of the Baykovo gidrometeorologicheskaya stantsiya (hydrometeorological station) were destroyed. The hurricane from the western quadrants had caused a heavy sea in the Vtoroy Kuril'skiy proliv (2nd Kuril Strait). 8 fishing cutters were beached. The hurricane was caused by a cyclone centered over the Okhotskoye more. The cyclone originated, on December 12, over the northeastern part of China along a polar front. The pressure at its center was slightly below 1015 millibars. It eventually lowered, and the cyclone traveled northeastward at great speed. Its maximum velocity, between 11 a.m.

Card 1/2

A Destructive Hurricane Wind Over the Northern
Kurils

SOV/50-58-9-12/19

and 11 p.m., on December 13, was 100 km/h. At 11 a.m., on December 14, the center of the cyclone was somewhat west of Paramushir Island. Its central pressure was less than 960 millibars. The lowest pressure, recorded by the above-mentioned station at 1 p.m., was 958.9 millibars. Within 48 hours, the cyclone had sunk by 56 millibars. It had a radius of 1 300 km, and a barometric gradient of 10 millibars per degree of longitude. The destructive hurricane started after 2 p.m.. It shifted to the western quadrants and attained a disastrous force on passing over the mountains of Paramushir Island (altitudes 1000 - 1100 m). The wind was particularly violent between 2,30 p.m. and 5 p.m. Individual gusts reached 60 m/sec. Progress in the open air was thus rendered impossible. In the Strait, waves rose 5 - 6 m. Spray was flung 500 m inland. Due to the rapid filling-up of the cyclone, the wind, though still of hurricane intensity, eased after 5 p.m.. By 8 p.m. the wind had subsided to a speed of 28 m/sec.

SVINUKHOV, G.V.

Radiation balance of Shumshu Island. Meteor i gidrol. no.4:27-29
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Shumshu Island--Solar radiation)

L 21802-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5000431

S/0050/64/000/012/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Svinukhov, G. V.

TITLE: An experiment in objective prediction of the geopotential field at a surface of 500 mb for 3 to 7 days on the Bering Sea

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, no. 12, 1964, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, Chebyshev polynomial

ABSTRACT: A synoptic-statistical method of prediction for the cold part of the year (November-April) is presented. This work results from the absence of any numerical method for such prediction in the indicated area, and the fishing industry needs such information. The author used the method of geopotential field decay in series according to orthogonal Chetyshew polynomials. The area for prediction was delimited, and 500 maps of temperatures were used (for the cold months) for the period 1957-62. As a result of decay, each map of geopotential anomaly was replaced by 20 decay coefficients. Further work consisted merely in determining the future values of these coefficients for 1, 3, 5, 7 days, using multiple correlation for this purpose. This gave rise to 60 regression equations, the solutions to which were obtained by means of an electronic computer. Results show that the absolute

Card 1/2

L 21802-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000431

and mean square error of prediction almost doubles (7.5 to 13.0 and 9.1 to 15.6) as the prediction period increases from 1 to 7. The correlation factor between predicted and actual measurements ranges from 0.43 to 0.64. The author compares his work with other work from the European SSSR and the U.S.A. He concludes that his method gives greater reliability over longer periods, but admits that this may be an apparent advantage deriving from better selection of initial data. At worst, he concludes that his method is as good as others. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Forecasting Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NR REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

SVINUKHOV, N.P. (Leningrad M-190, Kubinskaya ul., d.34.kv.18)

Abstracts. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.3:72 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya Leningradskogo detskogo
ortopedicheskogo instituta imeni G.I.Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N.
Goncharova) na baze detskoy bol'nitsy imeni Raukhfusa (glavnnyy
vrach - Ye.I. Knyazeva), Leningrad.

SVJNUKHOV, N.P., mladshiy muchnyy sotrudnik

Outcome of an operative treatment of fractures of the neck of
the radius in children. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.5:13-19
May '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya Detskogo ortopedicheskogo
instituta imeni Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N. Goncharova) na baze
detskoy bol'niцы imeni Raukhfusa (glavnnyy vrach - Ye.I. Knyazeva),
Leningrad.

Cyclonic activity ...

S/169/62/000/010/043/071
D228/D307

a month passes through this area, but in individual months their number varies from 3-4 to 11-14. Most cyclones pass in spring and autumn. The frequencies of cyclones, passing to the north and south of the Bering Sea, are also given. Standard cyclone tracks were obtained as a result of combining separate tracks. Cyclones of marine origin predominate over the Bering Sea, especially in winter. The mean yearly velocity of cyclone movement equals 43 km/hr; the highest mean velocity (49 km/hr) is noted in March, the lowest in September (36 km/hr). The speed at which separate cyclones move varies from 17 to 97 km/hr. The pressure at the center of cyclones most often (33% of all cases) constitutes 961-980 mb. Only in winter are there cyclones with a pressure of less than 960 mb, and cyclones with a pressure of more than 1000 mb are observed principally in summer. Computing an index for the intensity of cyclonic activity (RZhGeofiz, 1961, 5B447) testifies that this is more active in winter and weaker in summer. The seasonal distribution of the centers of cyclones in the water area of the Bering Sea is given.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 2/2

SVIONTKOVSKIY, G.B.

Tree toad in a nature corner. Biol. v shkole no.2:85-86 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Shkola No.80, Moskva.
(Toads)

(Nature study)

L 28523-66 RO

ACC NR: AP6012332 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/65/000/006/0057/0057

AUTHOR: Lisovskiy, E. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel); Sviontnitskiy, M. (Reserve Captain in the Polish Army)28
B

ORG: None:

TITLE: A reconnaissance motor vehicle of the Polish Army

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 6, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: motor vehicle, radiation detecting device, cw detection equipment /GAZ-69 motor vehicle

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a GAZ-69 motor vehicle equipped for reconnaissance missions in areas contaminated by radioactive sources or chemical agents. The vehicle was equipped with roentgenmeter, radiometer, gas detector, chemical laboratory utensils, etc. The vehicle also carried a radio station, storage battery and a set for meteorological observations. Two sets of 15 warning signs were fixed to the vehicle body. They were actuated by a powder charge detonated by means of the storage battery. The arrangement of the equipment inside the vehicle was described. Orig. art. has: one figure.

SUB CODE: 13, 18 / SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1 CC

SVIRCHENKO, N.

Svirchenko, N. "Bridges over the Dneiper," (Outline), Ogonek, 1949, No.3,
pp. 4-5

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

SIRCHENKO, N.

Svirchenko, N. "The final variant," (On the work of railroad
exploratory expeditions. An essay), Ogonek, 1949, No. 24, p.6-7

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953 (L-topis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 26, 1949).

SVIRCHEVSKAYA, V.V. [deceased] (Leningrad)

Changes in the blood picture in the treatment of chronic nonspecific polyarthritis with ACTH and cortisone [with summary in English].
Probl. endok. i gorm 4 no.4:65-71 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. T.S. Istamanova) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova.

(ACTH, ther. use

rheum. arthritis, eff. on blood and bone marrow (Rus)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, ther.)

ACTH, & cortisone, eff. on blood and bone marrow (Rus)
(CORTISONE, ther. use:

same (Rus))

(BLOOD, eff. of drugs on

ACTH, eff. of drugs on in rheum. arthritis ther. (Rus))

(BONE MARROW, eff. of drugs on

ACTH, and cortisone in rheum. arthritis ther. (Ger).

SOV/137-58-7-14580

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 91 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Stolyarova, Ye.I., Svirchevskaya, Ye.G.

TITLE: Decomposition of Lead and Zinc Sulfides by Solutions of Caustic Soda (Razlozheniye sul'fidov svintsa i tsinka rastvorami yed-kogo natra)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. gorn. dela, metallurgii, str-va i stroymaterialov, 1957, Nr 4 (15), pp 43-52

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of the results of laboratory experiments in the decomposition of galena (PbS) and sphalerite (ZnS) by $NaOH$ under various conditions in the autoclave under pressure. At standard atmospheric pressure and temperatures up to $100^{\circ}C$, the dissolution of Pb and Zn sulfides by caustic proceeds with formation of plumbates and zincates of Na and Na_2S at a slow rate. As pressure and temperature rise, the reaction rate increases sharply. At 25-atm pressure, PbS undergoes 99.3% decomposition in 1 hour, and 78.7% of the ZnS is decomposed. As leaching time is increased, total extraction of metal increases, but the time rate undergoes a sharp drop. The more finely the material is divided, the higher the rate of

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-7-14580

Decomposition of Lead and Zinc Sulfides by Solutions of Caustic Soda

extraction due to the increase in the solid-liquid interface. Under the same conditions, simultaneous leaching of PbS and ZnS yields 99.6% Pb extraction and up to 99.9% Zn extraction. The experiments established that Na plumbate acts as a catalyst in the dissolution of ZnS.

A.P.

1. Lead sulfides--Decomposition 2. Zinc sulfides--Decomposition 3. Sodium hydroxides--Applications

Card 2/2

PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; SVIRCHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.; PLEKHANOV, L.G.

Recovering arsenic from speiss. Trudy Inst.met. i obogashch.
1:53-57 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Arsenic) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; SVIRCHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.

Leaching complex ores. Trudy Inst.met. i obogashch. 1:58-64
'59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Leaching)

18.7520

1145 1043 1087

20009

S/137/61/000/002/004/046
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, pp. 21 - 22,
2G179

AUTHORS: Svirchevskaya, Ye.G., Ponomareva, Ye.I.

TITLE: On the Behavior of Germanium in Hydrolytical Deposition of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals

PERIODICAL: "Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser. metallurgii obogashcheniya i ogneuporov",
1960. No. 1, (7), pp. 3 - 14 (Kaz. summary)

TEXT: Information is given on results of laboratory investigations on Ge deposition from sulfuric acid solutions, containing Fe^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , Cd , arsenate and silicate ions. The studies were made with synthetic sulfuric acid solutions containing Ge and one of the aforementioned ions. Ge is coprecipitated from solutions containing Zn, Cu, Cd, Fe, ClO_2 during hydrolysis of the latter. The microscopical examination of the deposits confirmed the assumption that Ge deposition proceeds on account of the formation of chemical compounds of Ge with the aforementioned elements. The degree of Ge deposition depends on the magnitude

Card 1/2

20009

S/137/61/000/002/004/046
A006/A001

✓

On the Behavior of Germanium in Hydrolytical Deposition of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals

of pH of the solution and the ratio of Ge to the given element. The duration of the contact of the solution with the precipitating agent does almost not affect increased deposition of Ge. Changes in the temperature of the solution alter differently the degree of deposition depending on pH of the solution.

L. P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; SVIRCHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.; SAUBENOVA, I.G.; TSEFT, A.L.

Interaction of zinc sulfide with sodium plumbite. Trudy Inst.
met. obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 6:30-33 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PONOMARENKO, V. I.; SVERDLOVSKAYA, Ye. G.; SHALAVINA, Ye. L.

Behavior of arsenic, indium, and germanium during the reduction of trivalent iron by metallic iron in the presence of copper ions.
Trudy Inst. met. i obog. Akad. Kazakh. SSR 12:87-90 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001654130005-6

TONOMALOV, V. A.; CHAVINA, Y. I.; SVIRCHEVSKAYA, Ye. G.; SAURENOVA, I. G.

Precipitation of arsenic, indium, and germanium from sulfuric acid solutions by zinc sulfide. Trudy Inst. mat. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:91-94 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001654130005-6"

SVIRDEVSKIY, N.I.

Some findings on the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. Sel'khoz-
mashina no.12:3-4 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

SVIRECEVIC, Aleksandar, doc. dr.; POPOVIC, Kosta, dr.; KOVAC, Teodor, dr.

Treatment of decompensated liver cirrhosis by combined diuretic
and hormonal therapy. Med. arh. 18 no.6:21-32 N-D '64.

1. Interna klinika Klinicke bolnice u Novom Sadu (Nacelnik:
Prof. dr. D. Stanulovic).

SVIRELKIN, M.A. (Yaroslavl')

Young men's mathematics school at Yaroslavl. Mat. v shkole
no.3:84-85 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Yaroslavl--Mathematics--Study and teaching)

SVIREM'KO, D. O.

Svirem'ko, D. O. "On the lower Dnieper and the effects of its of phytoplankton of the Dnieper Dam," Nauch. zapiski (Dnepropetr. gos. un-t), Vol. XXXII, 1949, p. 73-113 - Bibliog: p. 97

SO: U-2850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

ALEKTOPOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOVA,
Mariya Petrovna, inzh.; NAUMOV, Andrey Petrovich, inzh.;
YURCHENKO, Nikolay Fomich, inzh.; SVIREN, S.Ya., inzh.,
retsenzent

[Problems and exercises in electrical engineering] Zadachi
i raschety po elekrotekhnike. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 279 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

SVIREN, Stepan Yakovlevich; SAVCHENKO, L.Ya., red.; STARODUB, T.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Electric power plants, substations, and power distribution networks] Elektricheskie stantsii, podstantsii i seti; posobie po kursovomu i diplomnomu proektirovaniyu. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1962. 307 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric power plants) (Electric substations)
(Electric power distribution)

SVIRENKO, I.P.; SOLDATOV, A.V.

Geological studies on the research ship "Polaris" in 1963.
Okeanologija 4 no.6:1106-1110 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

SVIRENKO, I.P., starshiy inzh.-geolog

Granulometric and mineralogical composition of bottom sediments in
the Davis Sea. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.22:17-21 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Davis Sea--Deep-sea deposits)

SVIRENKO, P.V., inzh.; SOLOV'YANOV, I.N., inzh.; YAGUPOV, A.V., inzh.

Highly resistant bore rods for rock drilling. Gor. zhur. no.2:23-26
F '58. (MIRA II:3)

1. Giprorudmash.

(Rock drills)

SVIRENKO, Ye.G.

Feeding of barnacles in the Black Sea. Trudy Gidrobiol.
ob-va 10:224-226 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Black Sea--Cirripedia)

SVIRENKO, Ye.G.

Respiration and nutrition of young starred sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus*) in experiments. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 11:253-264
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Sturgeons) (Fishes--Physiology)

SAVENKOV, G.D.; SVITELIN, M.P.; SVIREPO, F.G.

Mobile laboratory for investigating flowing wells. Neft. i
gaz. prom. 3246-48 Jl-S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

GOKHMAN, V.: SVIREPOV, V.

Determining the volume of earthwork on vertical curves. Avt.dor.
20 no.3:24-25 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Road construction)
(Earthwork)

SVIRZHEV, M. V.

Results of osteotomy in open forms of tuberculous coxitis
with fistulas and contractures. Probl. tuberk. Moskva No.6:
73 Nov.-Dec. 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of Vladimir Oblast Children's Bone Tuberculosis
Sanatorium.

SVIREZHIN, M.V.

Osteosynthesis by a transplant taken from another patient. Ortop.,
travm. i protez. 17 no.4:62 Jl-4g '56. (MLPA 9:12)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. -
Z.A.Lebedeva)
(BONE GRAFTING)

SVIREZHEV, M. V., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Surgery in the treatment of bone-marrow tuberculosis." Moscow, 1957, 24 pp (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), 200 copies (KL, 33-57, 89)

Svirezhev, M.V.

SVIREZHEV, M.V.

Intra-articular excision of tuberculous foci in bone with preservation of joint function. Khirurgiia 33 no.3:101-104 Mr '57.

(~~MIR~~ 10:6)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza (dir. Z.A.Lebedeva) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surg.

intracapsular excis. of tuberc. bone foci & preserv.
of joint funct. (Rus))

SVIREZHEV, M.V., zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR, kand.med.nauk

Use of capron in orthopedic surgery. Ortrop.travm.i protez.
21 no.3:63-64 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya g.Vladimira (obl.).
(ORTHOPEDIA) (NYLON)

SVIREZHEV, M.V.

Indications, method and late results of intra-articular nsectectomy
of tuberculous osseous foci. Probl.tub. 38 no.1:75-79 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(BONES—TUBERCULOSIS)

SVIREZHEV, M.V.; POROKH, P.Ye.; KOZHEVNIKOV, S.V.

Reducing the incidence of osteoarticular tuberculosis in Vladimir Province. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.5:9-13 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Vladimirskego oblastnogo kostnotuberkul'ezhnogo sanatoriya.
(VLADIMIR PROVINCE---BONES---TUBERCULOSIS)

SVIREZHEV, M. V., kand. med. nauk

Prophylactic and restorative operations in articular tuberculosis. Khirurgiia 38 no.5:59-65 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuloza (dir. - zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR kandidat meditsinskikh nauk M. V. Svirezhev, nauchnyy konsul'tant - glavnnyy khirurg Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR prof. N. I. Krakovskiy)

(JOINTS—TUBERCULOSIS)

SVIREZHES, M.V.; KAL'NITS, V.V.

Ailarthroplasty of the knee joint following tuberculous gonitis;
traumatic report. Ortop. i travm. i protez. no.9:40-44 '62.
(MIRA 17:11)
I. Iz Novosibirskogo instituta tuberkulez' (dir. - zasluzhennyj
vrach RSNIK kand. med. nuk. M.V. Svirezhev).

SVIREZHEV, M.V.

Postoperative state in osteoarticular tuberculosis patients recovering
from intra-articular necrectomy and alloarthroplasty. Ortop., travm.
i protez. 25 no.9:40-42 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - zasluzhennyj vrach
RSFSR kand. med. nauk M.V.Svirezhev). Adres avtora: Novosibirsk, ul.
Chaplygina, dom 75, Institut tuberkuleza.

LENDEKHAREN, L.D.; KRUGLYAKOV, I.O.; AVTAPOV, B.M.; SVIRSKHIEV, Yu.M.

Phenomenon of the enlargement of the gallbladder during
choledochography. Trudy 1-go MII 39:199-205 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

YEGOROCHKIN, A.N.; KHIDEKEL', M.L.; PONOMARENKO, V.A.; ZUYEVA, G.Ya.;
SVIREZHEVA, S.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Proton magnetic resonance spectra of some substituted germanium
hydrides. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1865-1868 O '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom
gosudarstvennom universitet, Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
i Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 10372-67 EMP(j)/EWT(m) RM/wm
ACC NR: AP7003053 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/005/0914/0916

AUTHOR: Petukhov, G. G.; Svirezheva, S. S.; Druzhkov, O. N.

41

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermal decomposition of tricyclohexylsilane and tricyclohexylgermane

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 914-916

TOPIC TAGS: silane, thermal decomposition

ABSTRACT: The thermal decomposition of tricyclohexylsilane at 600-650° and tricyclohexylgermane at 400-450° was studied. The main decomposition products of tricyclohexylsilane were methane, ethane, benzene, carbon, silicon, and highly condensed compounds, containing cyclohexyl rings; no hydrogen was present in the decomposition products. The basic decomposition products of tricyclohexylgermane are hydrogen, cyclohexane, benzene, germanium, cyclohexene, and highly condensed compounds containing cyclohexyl rings. It was proposed that the thermal decomposition of tricyclohexylsilane and tricyclohexylgermane occurs in stages according to a hydride mechanism, accompanied by secondary processes of conversion of the reaction products formed (hydrogenation, dehydropolymerization, condensation).
Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26May65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 J B

1000 1000

SVIRGIS, A. Yu.; Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The sensitivity of the hematopoietic organs of pregnant animals and their fetuses to ionizing irradiation". Moscow, 1959. 19 pp (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 130)

SOV/91-59-10-15/29

8(3,4), 9(2)

AUTHOR: Svirgun Ya.S., Electrical Fitter

TITLE: Some Remarks on Electric Starting Devices

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr. 10, pp 25-26, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Magnetic starting devices, Type PM-7114, which are very simple in construction, are widely used. However, there are many difficulties encountered during their repair, when it is necessary to remove their stationary contacts for replacement or filing. They are fastened by a set screw with the head turned vertically downwards. To unscrew it by wrench (with a screwdriver it is inaccessible), it is necessary to shift aside the movable contact connections. But, even after that, it is still inconvenient to work. The author suggests, therefore, changing the way of their fastening. In the present type of construction, the stationary contacts have a slot for regulation; the screw passes through it and is fastened to a post. In the proposed construction, the slot is cut in the post, while in the stationary contacts only an opening with thread M-6 is made. Because of this change it will be possible to fasten the set screw with the head turned upwards. There is 1 complex diagram (consisting of 10 sections).

Card 1/1

SVIRID, G.P.

Efficient use of knife-cut veneer in the furniture industry. Der.
prom. 6 no. 9:11-13 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obra-
botki dereva.

(Veneers and veneering)

SVIRID, I.

Technical Education - White Russia

Training workers for the light industry of the White Russian S. S. R. Leg. prom.
12 no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952, ~~XVII~~, Uncl.

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.S.; SVIRID, L.M., (Kiyev)

Disorders of the cardiovascular function in a painful syndrome
of the face. Vrach. delo no.7:67-71 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR,
kafedra terapii instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. D.F.Chebotarev).
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)
(NEURALGIA, FACIAL)

SVIRIDA, V.

Food Industry

For wider dissemination of progressive work methods, Klub No. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

SVIRIDA,V.G.

Bottles, their machine washing and heat resistance. Spirt.prom.
(MIRA 8:12)
21 no.3:19-21 '55.

1. Ministerstvo promyshlennosti prodovol'stvennykh tovarov SSSR
(Bottles)

SVIRIDA, V.G.

Present-day state and prospects for the development of the
canning industry and its supply of raw materials in the White Russian
Economic Region in 1959-1965. Kons. i sv. prom. 14 no.1:8-10 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Upravleniye pishchevoy promyshlennosti sevnarkhoza Belorusskoy SSR.
(White Russia--Canning industry)

SVIRIDA, V.G.

"Production of fruit and other liqueurs" by G.Wüstenfeld, G.Hezeler.
Reviewed by V.G.Svirida. Spirit.prom. 26 no.8:39-40 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hezeler, G) (Liquor industry) (Wüstenfeld, G.)

SVIRIDA, V.G.; BURACHEVSKIY, I.I.; LEVINA, N.N.

Production of rum from molasses of unrefined cane sugar. Spirt prom.
29 no.4:19-22 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Belorusskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Svirida).
2. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti prodovol'stvennykh tovarov (for Burachevskiy, Levina).
(Rum)

SVIRIDA V.G., rukovoditel' raboty; KLYACHKINA, Ye.L.; ZARUBKINA, A.K.;
BAYTINA, N.M.; LYUBOSHITS, A.I.; VISHNEVSKIY, S.L.; SHOLOMYANSKIY,
Ye.Ya.; BAYOVA, M.P.

Experiment in increasing the productive capacity of the Minsk Lactic Acid Factory under the conditions of existing equipment and electric power systems. Trudy BNIIIPPT no.4:63-66 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

SVIRIDA, V.G., rukovoditel' raboty; KLYACHKINA, Ye.L.; TRULL', L.A.

Application of ion exchange process for molasses purification in
the production of lactic acid. Trudy BNIPPT no.4:67-76 '61.
(MIRA 17:10)

SVIRIDENKO, A.

With pencil and camera; a day spent with a fire department.
Pozh.delo 7 no.8:28-29 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Borislav--Fire departments)

ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M.; SVIRIDENKO, A.F.

Leucocratic granites in western Uzbekistan and their relation to
postmagmatic processes. Uzb. geol. zhur. no.1:5-13 '59.
(MIEA 12:7)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Rocks, Igneous)

SVIRIDENKO, A.F.

"Preskarn" aplitic rocks in western Uzbekistan. Uzb.geol.zhur.
no.5:42-50 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Uzbekistan--Aplites)

SVIRIDENKO, A.F.

Metasomatic aplites in granitoids of western Uzbekistan. Uzb. geol.
zhur. no.6:41-45 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii
i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.
(Uzbekistan—Aplites) (Uzbekistan—Granite)

SVIRIDENKO, A. F., Cand. Geol-Mineral.Sci. (diss) "Petrology of Leucocratic Granitoid Rocks and their Metalogenetic Significance," ("Western Uzbekistan)," Tashkent, 1961, 18 pp (Tashkent Polytech. Inst.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 259).

KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.;
GOR'KOVY, O.P.; SALOV, P.I.; KOZYREV, V.V.; PETROV, V.M.;
USMANOV, F.A.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk;
KUSTARNIKOVA, A.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; RAKHMATULLAYEV, Kh.R.;
MUSAYEV, A.M.; SVIRIDENKO, A.F.; SULTAN-UIZ-DAG; GOLOVIN,
Ye.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VIS'NEVSKIY, Ya.S., kand.
geol.-miner. nauk, red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.; ASTAKHOV,
A.N., red.

[Petrography of Uzbekistan] Petrografiia Uzbekistana.
Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR. Book 1. 1964. 445 p.
(MIRA 18:1)
1. Akademija nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii
i geofiziki.

IGNAT'YEV, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVIRIDENKO, A.F., inzh.; MAKAROV, Yu.N.,
inzh.

Investigating the operating conditions of the BDS-1 boring machine
and the directional boring of long blast holes. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.10:86-91 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A. Skochinskogo (for Ignat'yev,
Sviridenko). 2. Pechorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy
institut (for Makarov). Rekomendovana institutom gornogo dela
imeni A.A. Skochinskogo.

KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh.; KUSTARNIKOVA, A.A.; SVIRIDENKO, A.F.

Petrologic and metallogenetic proof concerning the relationship
between the Tien Shan and the Urals. Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 no.4:5-18
'64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Abdullayeva, AN UzSSR.

SVIRIDENKO, A.I., master.

Feed roller for saw frames with demountable steel teeth.
Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.71:18-19 '53.(MLRA 9:6)
(Sawmills)

PRUT, Veniamin Davidovich, inzl. IYEVLEV, Andrey Mikhaylovich, inzh.; SVIRIDENKO, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.S., inzh., red.

[Polymer-cement floors] Polimertsementnye poly; iz opyta stroitel'noi organizatsii Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR, Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1961. 14 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. (Floors, Concrete)

GALIMIN, M. D., LEONTOVICH, A.M., SVIRIDENKOV, E. A., SVORCHIKOV, V. N., CHIZHIKOVA, Z.A.

"Radiation properties of a ruby crystal laser."

The kinetics of generation at room temperature and low temperature (down to -15°C) and properties of radiation coherence in a ruby laser were investigated.

Report presented to the 11th Conference on Luminescence (Molecular luminescence and luminescence analysis) Minsk, 10-15 Sept. 1962.

TRUBETSKOV, L.V.; SVIRIDENKO, E.A.

Using magnetic amplifiers to automatically control pumps. Sbor.
nauch. trud. KGRI no.19:56-59 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Magnetic amplifiers) (Automatic control)
(Mine pumps)

TRUBETSKOV, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVIRIDENKO, E.A., inzh.

Automatic control of mine drainage with amplifying elements.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.10:58-64 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

SVIRIDENKO, F.F., inzhener; SHAROV, B.A., inzhener; FETISOV, L.G.,
inzhener.

High-speed smelting of steel from high-phosphorus pig iron.
(MLRA 9:9)
Metallurg no.3:28-32 Mr '56.

1. Zavod "Azovstal'."
(Zhdanov--Metallurgical plants) (Smelting)

LEPORSKIY, V.V.; OSIPOV, A.I.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; ALIMOV, A.G.; SVIRIDENKO,
F.F.; SKREBTSOV, A.M.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.

Radioactive tracer study of the refining of phosphorus-containing
pig iron. Stal' 16 no.1:19-22 '56. (MIRA 9:5)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'" i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Iron--Metallurgy) (Phosphorus--Isotopes)

AUTHOR: Sviridenko, F.F., and Kharlamov, D.K., "Azovstal" Works.
TITLE: Fettling machine for depositing materials on to the furnace bottom. (Zapravochnaya mashina dlya podsypki materialov na podinu.)
PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No. I, p. 35, (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: A compressed-air-using machine for depositing fettling material on the furnace bottom is briefly described. Since the adoption of this machine at the Azovstal Works, the duration of bottom repairs has decreased by 5 hours. One of the advantages of the machine is that it produces very even layers of fettling materials, and its operation is relatively simple.
1 drawing and 1 photograph.

SVIRIDENKO, F. F.

BEDA, N.I.; BORNATSKIY, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BUL'SKIY, M.T.,
inzhener; *SVIRIDENKO, F.F.*, inzhener; BERILOV, N.T., inzhener;
ZHETVIN, N.P.

Metallurgical plant laboratories in 1957. Metallurg 2 no.8:1-5 Ag
'57. (MERA 10:9)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda im. Petrovskogo
(for Beda). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy labora-
torii Makeyevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda im. Kirova (for Bornatskiy).
3. Zavod "Azovstal'" (for Bul'skiy, ~~SVIRIDENKO, BERILOV~~). 4. Nachal'-
nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda "Serp i molot" (for
Zhetvin).

(Metallurgical laboratories)

Sviridenko, F. F. 89-10-22/36
AUTHORS: Osipov, A.I., Shvartsman, V.A., Alekseyev, V.I., Surov, V.F.
Sazonov, M., Bul'skiy, M.T., Telesov, S.A., Skrebtsov, A.M.,
Ofengenden, A.M., Gol'dshteyn, LG., *Sviridenko, F. F.*

TITLE: The Use of Radio Isotopes when Investigating the Kinetics of Scrap Fusion and Slag Formation in the Scrap-Ore Process. (Primeneniye radioaktivnykh isotopov dlya izucheniya kinetiki plavleniya skrapa i shlakoobrazovaniya pri skrap-rudnom protsesse)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 10, pp. 352-355 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

1) Investigation of the kinetics of scrap fusion. The fusion velocity in the 130 and 350 ton open hearth furnaces is shown on the basis of the reduction of the specific activity of standard metal samples (400 g), which contain Co-60 with the help of 12 counting tubes of the MC-4 type. From the dependence obtained between the molten scrap quantity and the time which has elapsed since introduction of the scrap, it follows that nearly 10% of the scrap is molten already after about 200 minutes.

2) Investigation of the kinetics of slag formation. CaO, in which Ca-45 was included, was used for this investigation. The CaO is introduced into the liquid slag in closed metallic tubes and standard samples for measuring are taken out only after a lapse of time of 30-35 minutes. As measurement for the velocity in which Ca dissolves in the slag, the relation

Card 1/2

89-10-22/36

The Use of Radio Isotopes When Investigating the Kinetics of Scrap
Fusion and Slag Formation in the Scrap-Ore Process.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = K_{SCH} (100 - x)^{2/3}$$

($100 - x$) $^{2/3}$ was experimentally confirmed.

x here denotes the weight of the CaO already dissolved and K_{SCH}
is the proportionality coefficient for slag formation. There
are 4 figures and 2 slavic references.

SUBMITTED
AVAILABLE

January 15, 1957
Library of Congress

SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUL'SKIY, M.T., inzh.; KIRYUSHKIN, Yu.I.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIMOV, A.G., inzh.; PEREVERZEV, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.
nauk; SVIRIDENKO, F.F., inzh.

Visual inspection of slag in the phosphorus converter process.
Sbor.nauch.trud.Zhdan.met.inst. no.4:61-76 '57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Slag--Testing) (Phosphorus) (Converters)

SVIRIDENKO, F.F.

AUTHORS: Bul'skiy, M.T., Sviridenko, F.F., Alimov, A.G. and Dolinenko, O. V. Engineers. (Azovstal' Works). 358

TITLE: A 9.75 ton rail steel ingot. (Rel'sovyy slitok vesom 9.75 tonny).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.4, pp.305-310 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Casting of rail steel into 9.75 ton ingots (dimensions given) instead of the usual 6.6 tons was investigated. It was found that the microstructure of rails made from the large ingots (9.75 ton) is not inferior to those made from normal (6.6 ton) ingots. Chemical non-uniformity of large ingots was not higher than that of normal ingots. The chemical composition of steel - Table 1; deviation from the mean composition of samples taken from various parts of the ingots Table 2, the sampling positions - Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4). Ductility characteristics determined during static tensile test of rails from a large ingot are somewhat higher than for rails from a 6.6 ton ingot (Table 3) which indicates the positive influence of larger degree of reduction. The results of impact and bending tests of rails from large ingots were satisfactory. All rails from large ingots withstood 3 impacts, the final deflection remained within 80-94 mm. Casting (Table 4) and rolling conditions are given. The change of the usual practice of casting 6.6 ton ingots to 9.75 ton,

358

A 9.75 ton rail steel ingot. (Cont.)
decreased the consumption of metal per ton of rails,
increased the throughput capacity of the casting pit
by approximately 30% and considerably increased the
throughput of the soaking pits and blooming mill.
There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 3 Russian references.